REMARKS

Applicant has carefully reviewed and considered the Office Action dated September 14, 2009. Applicant has made various clarifying amendments to claim 1. Applicant believes the application is now in condition for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration in light of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 8-10 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious in view of Brunner (U.S. Patent 5,031,534) as combined with Van de Capelle (US 2004/0136015) (hereinafter "VDC"). Claim 11 stands rejected under § 103 as being obvious in view of Brunner combined with VDC further combined with Fujimori (U.S. Patent 6,181,892). Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under § 103 as obvious in view of the combination of Brunner, VDC, and Dolezalek (U.S. Patent 4,901,254). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Claim 8, the only independent claim, pertains to a method for color correction in printing machines, and includes first the step of executing singly and serially for individual process colors involved in an autotype combination printing (1) changing only the color supply of a single process color (*see* Abstract, [0015], and FIG. 1 stage 12)), (2) measuring the effect of the change in the color supply of this one process color on color data of a color spot to be measured (*see* Abstract, [0015], and FIG. 1 stage 13), and (3) storing at least one measurement value representing the effect of the change in the color supply on the color data (*see* Abstract, [0015], and FIG. 1 stage 14). Subsequently, all of the measured and stored values are balanced with each other so that for further color correction, multiple process colors involved in the printing can be adjusted simultaneously. (*see* Abstract, [0018], and FIG. 1 stage 16).

Thus the present invention involves initially "measuring an effect of the change in the color supply of ... ***one*** process color on color data of a color spot." This can be done by "***changing only a color supply of a single process color***," this being done "separately ***one after the other for individual process colors***" and "measuring an effect of the change in the color supply of this one process color on color data of a color spot." After this behavior measurement, "all of the measurement values measured and stored" are balanced. After the measurements are "balanced," the ink feeds can be controlled in combination to achieve a

desired effect while printing all colors during a print run, i.e. "a few or all of the process colors involved in the printing can be adjusted ***simultaneously***."

Brunner teaches one to find correlations between data from measurement in solid color fields and dotted or screened fields (see Abstract). In dotted or screened color fields, there is a "dot gain" while printing, so that the dots can increase as printing proceeds. From this and other data, the ink feeds are controlled. This does not relate to the invention of the present application wherein ink feeding is controlled by a specific method wherein specific colors are measured one by one while changing the ink feed of only that color. The controlling of all colors together ("...few or all of the process colors ... can be adjusted ***simultaneously.***") takes place only after this crucial stage (printing each color separately, see above), when the data of the single color variations are compared (balanced) and the colors may be controlled in combination (few or all simultaneously) due to mapped similarities (balancing).

The Examiner points to the Brunner Background section as teaching the limitations related to tuning colors singly. However, the cited section of Brunner (col. 2, lines 12-25 and 51-57) is reproduced as follows:

> The operator of the machine must ... change the one easily influenced printing parameter, namely the feeding of the inks to the individual color areas, by controlling the adjusters (ink valves, area screws, or the like) so that in each individual color area the one or the other of the solid color density/dot gain binary values comes substantially close to the corresponding specification. This is indeed possible in most cases, but it involves some effort, since after each change he makes in an adjuster, the operator must wait for several hundred impressions until the new ink feed has stabilized. .... Any change made in this manner in any other printing parameter, i.e., one not relating to the feeding of ink to the color areas is, as a general rule, bound up with the necessity of running again, one or more times, through the above-described process steps for every printing ink and color area involved, until at last the achievement of the print specification is assured.

The Examiner has apparently assumed that this section of Brunner is discussing the changing of only one color feed at a time. However, nothing in this cited section or in the rest of Brunner supports this assumption. True, each color is changed, but Brunner does not indicate that such changes take place ***one at a time***. Moreover, the cited section describes a prior art system upon which the Brunner invention is intended to be an improvement. It is

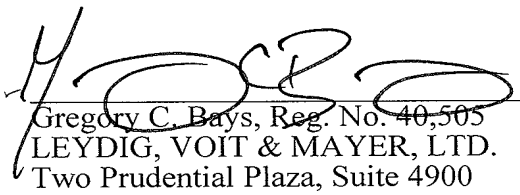
improper to mix and match the teachings of a prior art system described in the Background of Brunner with the actual Brunner invention.

The Examiner acknowledges that Brunner does not teach balancing all of the measurement values determined and stored in step (a) with each other so that for further color correction, a few or all of the process colors involved in the printing can be adjusted simultaneously. For this teaching, the Examiner cites VDC. Applicant respectfully submits that the asserted combination of Brunner and VDC is improper. In particular, VDC teaches a system in which three colors are changed simultaneously. As stated in paragraph [0033] of VDC, the fourth step of the VDC method is to print a number of predefined CMY patches. Measurements are then made of the CMY patches and differences determined from the desired response. Thus, any "balancing" done in the VDC method is with respect to data determined from changing three colors, not one.

For at least the foregoing reasons, claim 8 as amended is allowable over Brunner and VDC. The claims depending from claim 8 are allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 8.

Applicant respectfully submits that the patent application is in condition for allowance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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